

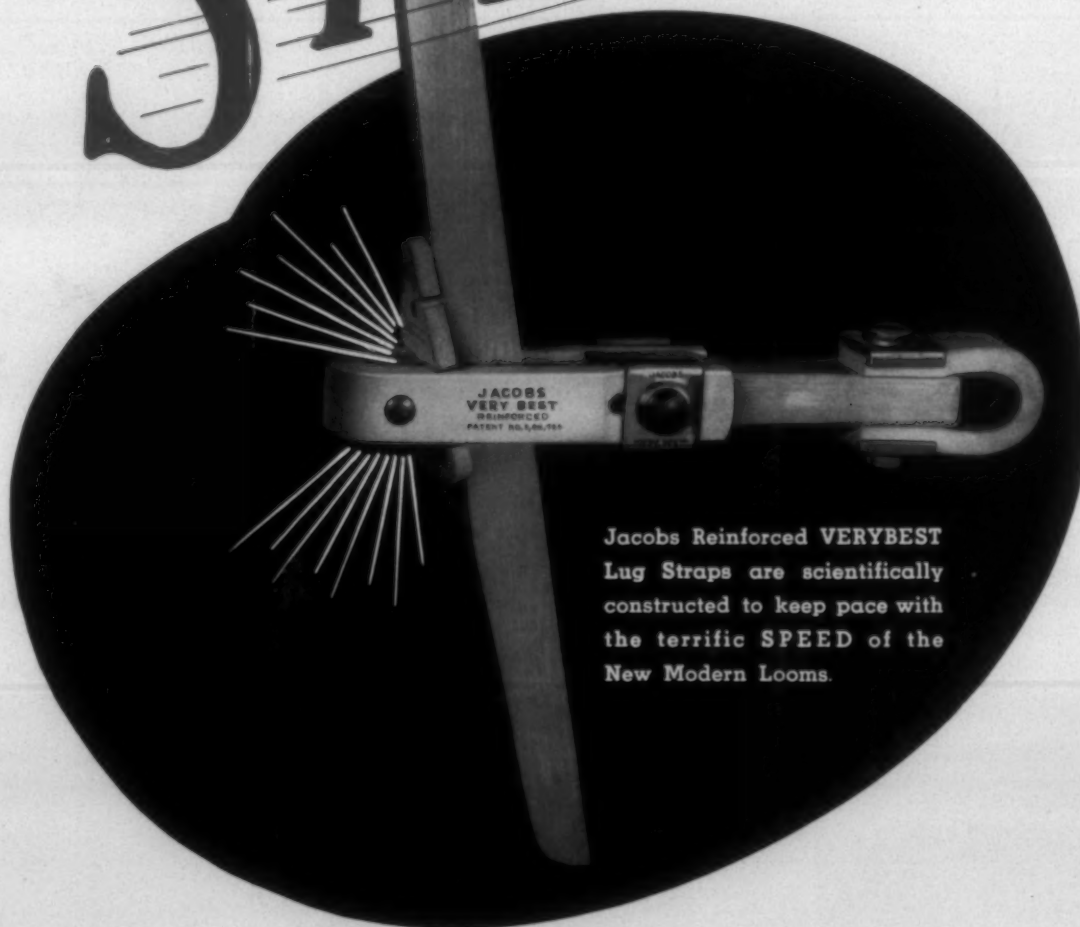
TEXTILE BULLETIN

Vol. 52

May 27, 1937

No. 13

SPEED



Jacobs Reinforced VERYBEST
Lug Straps are scientifically
constructed to keep pace with
the terrific SPEED of the
New Modern Looms.

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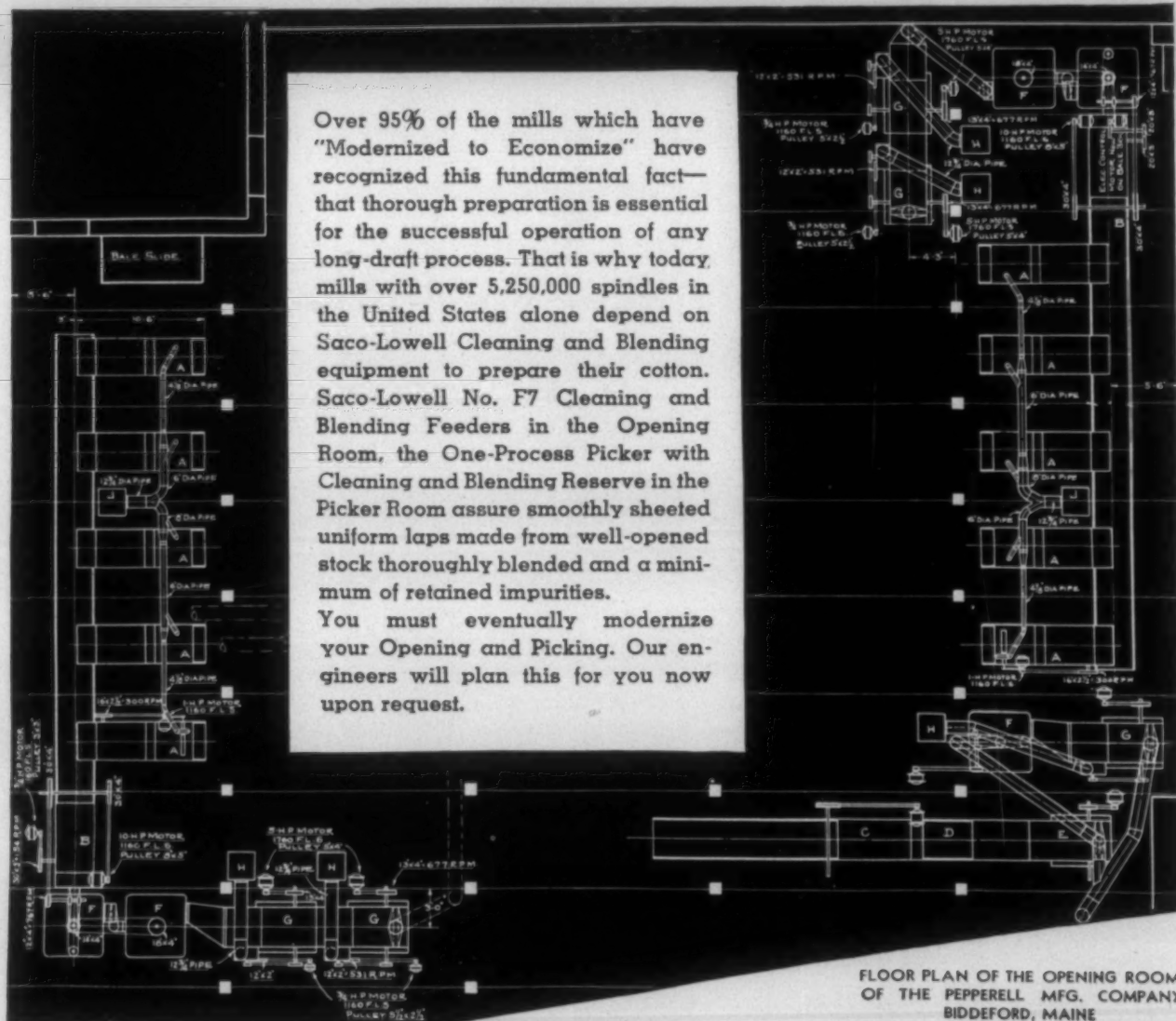
S. B. HENDERSON
Mgr. Service Dept.
Greer, South Carolina

Simultaneous CLEANING AND BLENDING



the First Step Towards Good Yarn

Over 95% of the mills which have "Modernized to Economize" have recognized this fundamental fact—that thorough preparation is essential for the successful operation of any long-draft process. That is why today mills with over 5,250,000 spindles in the United States alone depend on Saco-Lowell Cleaning and Blending equipment to prepare their cotton. Saco-Lowell No. F7 Cleaning and Blending Feeders in the Opening Room, the One-Process Picker with Cleaning and Blending Reserve in the Picker Room assure smoothly sheeted uniform laps made from well-opened stock thoroughly blended and a minimum of retained impurities. You must eventually modernize your Opening and Picking. Our engineers will plan this for you now upon request.



FLOOR PLAN OF THE OPENING ROOM
OF THE PEPPERELL MFG. COMPANY
BIDDEFORD, MAINE

A typical example of a design in which existing equipment was supplemented by Cleaning and Blending feeders. The advantages of this arrangement are not only a thorough mixing and opening of the stock, but a satisfactory extraction of the dust and light impurities before the cotton reaches the vertical and lattice openers.

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS, 147 MILK STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

GREENVILLE, S. C.

ATLANTA, GA.

Fancy Yarns

By Thomas Nelson and T. R. Hart

N. C. State College Textile School

Indications that rough fabrics, ornamented with slubs, nubs and flake effects, will be popular during the coming season make a study of fancy yarns very interesting at the present time for by using them many novel and attractive features can be added to fabrics.

In England, where many fancy, novelty fabrics are produced, manufacturers are using slub, flake, knop, gimp, core, spiral and knickerbocker yarns, as well as other types to satisfy a demand for change and a desire for textural novelties. It is said that very frequently the predominant textural feature of a fabric is formed by these fancy yarns which are further ornamented by combining spun rayon or viscose and acetate filament yarns with cotton and other fibres.

In this article we shall describe briefly some of the more or less standard types of fancy yarns and then indicate some of the variations which are being made in the different types.

Slub Yarn

Slub yarns contain thick lumps or slubs which appear at regular intervals throughout the yarn length. A fine thread and a thick roving are twisted together, the roving being fed in with a variable draft so that alternate thick and thin places are made with most of the twist running to the thin places. A fine binding thread is then twisted around this two ply produce with the twist being inserted in the opposite direction.

Some manufacturers are producing a very uneven cotton yarn and using it as an imitation of cotton slub yarn. Occasionally spun rayon slubs are used on viscose filament ground or with combinations of viscose and acetate filament grounds so that a still more pleasing effect may be obtained by cross-dyeing the fancy slub yarn so produced.

Flake Yarn

Flake yarns consist of detached flakes or tufts twisted into two cotton threads. Sometimes spun rayon is used for the ground threads. The size and length of the tufts can be varied and different color flakes can be inserted at either regular or irregular intervals.

Knop Yarn

In making knop yarns two threads are twisted together but, at regular intervals, one of the threads is delivered very rapidly so that it is wound round and round the other thread in the form of a knop or lump. A third thread, which acts as a binder is then twisted around the two ply thread with the twist being inserted in the opposite direction. Very frequently a filament rayon thread is used to form the knop. The delivery of fine filament yarns by rollers also has called for investigation so that no damage will be done to them, and in some cases stainless steel rollers have been fitted to the frames, whilst in other cases rubber sleeves have been fitted on the ordinary type rollers. It is said that frequently a gold tinsel knop on a staple fiber ground is being used as an effect thread in many types of fabrics because the two materials combine well both structurally and decoratively.

Gimp and Spiral Yarns

Gimp and spiral yarns are somewhat similar but gimp yarns are harder twisted. In making gimp yarns a soft spun thread is combined with a hard twisted thread with the soft spun thread being delivered faster than the other one. These yarns are frequently used as the base for many spot yarns especially where small, bright spots are desired.

Spiral yarns are made by twisting a soft spun thread spirally around a hard twisted two ply yarn which may be composed of one or two colors. The soft spun thread is delivered faster than the ply yarn.

Core Yarn

Another interesting type of fancy yarn, originally produced entirely from cotton, which is now in course of development, is a core yarn produced by covering one or more fine single yarns (rayon or cotton) with fibres of cotton or staple fibre. The single yarns are completely or only partially hidden according to the effects desired and impart considerable strength to the final yarn in spite of the apparent softness and fullness imparted by the softly twisted fibre covering. This yarn when

(Continued on Page 31)



Foster Jones

National Oil Products Co. Opens Cedartown Plant

By David Clark

THE National Oil Products Company, of Harrison, N. J., with a branch plant at Chicago, Ill., recently purchased buildings at Cedartown, Ga., which were formerly occupied by the U. S. Finishing Company, and will use same for the manufacture of sulphonated oils and other products required by their rapidly growing Southern trade.

They acquired with the Cedartown plant 52 acres and 10 buildings and have not only revamped the buildings but have installed the latest equipment for the manufacture of their products and are equipping a large chemical laboratory for testing and research.

The National Oil Products Company was organized in 1907 and has been one of the pioneers in the scientific manufacture of sulphonated or water soluble oils.

In the beginning Nopco's activities were limited to practically two major industries, namely, textile and leather. During the intervening years constant research made possible the expansion of these activities so that they now embrace over twenty major industries. In 1925 the company acquired the Metasap Chemical Company of Harrison, N. J., manufacturers of metallic soaps, and shortly thereafter augmented its manufacturing facilities by acquiring an additional plant in Chicago.

The Industrial Division manufactures all types of soluble, emulsifiable and sulphonated oils, fats and waxes. This division is made up of three separate manufacturing and selling units.

The textile unit sulphonates and renders soluble principally vegetable and animal oils, such as olive, castor, coconut, neats-foot, etc. It sulphonates tallows, fats and waxes which are used as softeners in all kinds of textile finishing. For the sulphonation of specialties the latest type of sulphonators are used, some of which have been specially designed by Nopco engineers. Throughout the operations, such factors as temperature, pressure, etc., are kept under control by the latest recording instruments. They have a complete control laboratory which checks material while a well equipped research department is constantly working on the improvement of old products and the production of new products.

The products of the Industrial Division are rarely sold as retail commodities but rather as processing materials for the production of a variety of other commodities.

Other scientific advances enable the company to pioneer in the manufacture of Vitamin D concentrates for animal

and human consumption, much the same as it did in the manufacture of sulphonated oils. Vitamin concentrates for use in poultry and livestock feeds are manufactured and marketed by the Agricultural Division of the National Oil Products Company. Vitamin concentrates for human consumption are marketed by Vitex Laboratories, Inc., a subsidiary.

The outlets for Nopco products are so diversified as to make a well balanced and stable market. The company, although long established, has kept pace with the advance of modern science. Constant accumulation of technical



Ernest Segessemann



Walter J. Kastner

knowledge resulting from a rigid policy of chemical research and maintained integrity has made its age an asset.

A reorganization of the industrial sales department of the National Oil Products Company of Harrison, N. J., was recently announced by Charles P. Gulick, president, in making public the annual election of officers by the board of directors.

Officers re-elected were: President, Chas. P. Gulick; vice-presidents, John H. Barton and Perc S. Brown, and Ralph Wechsler, treasurer. G. Daniel Davis, former secretary, was elected vice-president in charge of industrial sales, and Admiracion Laboratories, Inc., a subsidiary. Albert A. Vetter, formerly assistant secretary and assistant treasurer, succeeded Mr. Davis as secretary.

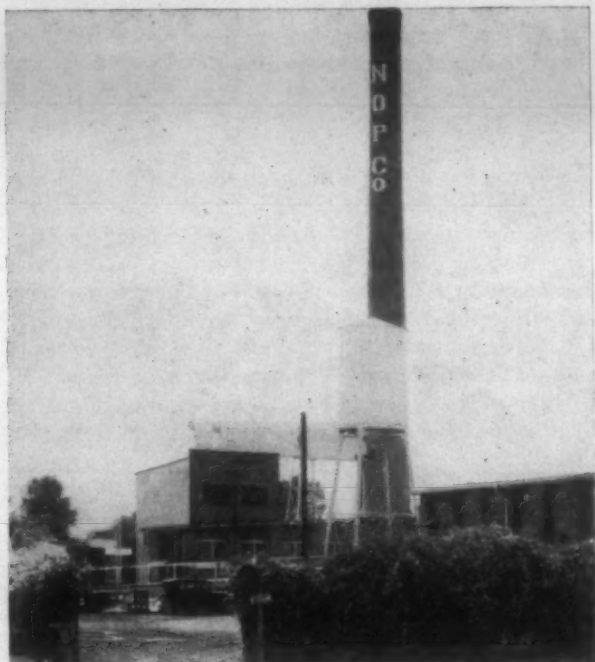
President Gulick announced also the appointment of Thomas A. Printon, former assistant general sales man-

ager, as general sales manager of industrial activities.

The new set-up of the industrial sales department as announced by Mr. Gulick was as follows:

Textile department, Mr. Printon, manager; textile specialties division, C. J. Kenlan, assistant manager; textile rayon division, Dr. E. A. Robinson, assistant manager;

Cedartown Plant of National Oil Products Co.



NOTE—This cut was intended to show the entire plant but through an error the engraver featured the stack but failed to include all of the main building.

paper division, G. R. Zust, assistant manager; specialties division, G. H. Small, assistant manager; division, Division H, J. Gammon, assistant manager.

Logan Grupelli will manage the industrial sales promotion department.

Southern sales representatives are: Bert McIntyre, of Charlotte; C. E. Elphrick, Greenville, S. C.; Dan S. Rion, Atlanta, Ga.

Although the Cedartown plant is not yet in actual operation, the machinery and equipment has been installed and an official opening with an inspection and barbecue was staged on Saturday, May 22nd.

A number of Southern customers were invited to be present and the editor of this publication received a special invitation and arrived at Cedartown on Saturday morning.

After spending several hours with Chas. R. Brumby, formerly superintendent of the Cedartown Cotton & Export Co., but now postmaster at Cedartown, and being driven over Cedartown, which is an exceptionally beautiful city, we went out to the plant of the National Oil Products Company.

We found the following in active charge of the plant: Foster Jones, resident agent; Walter J. Kaster, production manager, and Ernest Segesseman, chief chemist.

Mr. Jones joined the company in 1930 as assistant sales manager of the farm feed division and before com-

ing South was purchasing agent for the main office at Harrison, N. J.

Mr. Kastner is a graduate of Newark College and has a service record of nine years as chemist with Nopco. He came to Cedartown from Chicago where he was superintendent of the Metsap Chemical Company, a Nopco subsidiary.

Mr. Seggesseman, who is a graduate of Columbia University, joined the company as control and research chemist twelve years ago and was transferred to Cedartown from Harrison, N. J., where he was chief control chemist.

The Southern salesmen, Bert McIntyre, Dan Rion and C. E. Ephrick, were present to assist in entertaining the invited guests.

Bert McIntyre is a son of a former well known and much beloved cotton mill superintendent, Sandy McIntyre, and Dan Rion is a graduate of North Carolina State College.

Officials From Harrison, N. J.



Left to Right—G. Daniel Davis, C. J. Kenlan and Thos. A. Printon.

Chas. P. Gulick, the president of the National Oil Products Company, found it impossible to attend, but the following from the headquarters at Harrison, N. J., were present: G. Daniel Davis, vice-president; Thos. A. Printon, general sales manager of industrial activities, and Chas. J. Kenlan, manager of the textile specialties division.

Someone at the head of the National Oil Products Company evidently has a vision of the future, because all of their representatives whom we met were young men of exceptionally fine personality, and it is easy to see that the business will be in good hands for many years to come.

We were unable to get a complete list of the guests but the following were noted: Herman Heyman and W. S. Mitchem, of the Avondale Mills, Sycamore, Ala.; Robt. E. Sargent, Tubize-Chatillon Corp., Rome, Ga.; Mr. Barnwell, Georgia Power & Light Co.; L. A. Johnson, Howard Johnson, Irving Jackson, of the Grantville Mills, Grantville, Ga.; Roddy A. Field, Jr., Newnan Cotton Mills, Newnan, Ga.; H. A. Currier, of Waterman, Carrier Co., Boston, Mass.; R. E. Howell and E. H. Cone, Jr., of Frank North, Inc., Marietta, Ga.; Lee Bowles, assistant superintendent, Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.; Robt. Young, superintendent, Fairforest Finishing Co., Spartanburg, S. C.; W. H. Rehtin, Rehtin Paint Co.,

(Continued on Page 28)

Union Agreement by a Northern Mill

AS a contrast to the unfair agreements which the CIO are trying to force upon some Southern cotton mills, we are printing below a copy of a contract which the CIO have recently signed with a large Northern mill.

The Wagner Act does not obligate mills to sign contracts of any kind, but if a contract is to be signed the one set forth below is a good example to be followed, as it contains none of the unfair provisions as the contract being insisted upon by the CIO agents in the South.

It is mutually agreed between the parties, as follows:

1. The employer agrees to bargain collectively with the union for such of the employees of the employer as are or from time to time shall be members of the union with regard to wages, hours and other conditions of employment.
2. The employer recognizes and will not interfere with the right of its employees to become members of the union.
3. The employer agrees that there will be no discrimination, interference, restraint of coercion by it or by any of its agents against any members of the union because of membership in the union.
4. The union agrees that neither the union nor any of its members or agents will intimidate or coerce employees of the employer or solicit membership on the employer's time or plant property.
5. It is agreed that the employer shall have the right to hire in the open market such persons as it may from time to time require.
6. The employer agrees that it will not knowingly employ any person under the age of sixteen (16) years.
7. Should any difference arise between the employer and the union or any employee who is a member of the union as to the meaning and application of the provisions of this agreement, the union agrees there shall be no suspension of work on account of such difference. Both parties agree that in such case an earnest effort shall be made to settle such difference immediately, in the following manner:
 - (1) By a member or members of the grievance committee, designated by the employees who are members of the union, and the foreman and superintendent of the department;
 - (2) By a member or members of such grievance committee and the general superintendent or manager of the mill;
 - (3) By the representatives of the national organization of the union and the representatives of the employer; and
 - (4) In the event the dispute shall not be satisfactorily settled after each of the three foregoing steps have been taken, the matter shall then be referred to one or three impartial arbitrators to be appointed by mutual agreement of the parties hereto. In case there shall be one arbitrator, his decision, or in case of three arbitrators, the

decision of a majority of them shall be final and binding on all parties. The expense and salary incident to the services of the arbitrator or arbitrators shall be paid jointly by the employer and the union.

The grievance committee for each mill shall be designated by the employees who are members of the union, the members of which committee will be afforded such time off, without pay, as may be required to transact the business of the grievance committee.

8. It is recognized that the right to hire and to discharge employees shall remain solely with the employer. This agreement provides for an orderly adjustment of complaints. Stoppages of work or acts of insubordination are therefore prohibited. Any worker or workers who participate in a stoppage of work or who is or are insubordinate will be subject to discipline which may involve summary discharge in which cases there shall be no recourse to the provisions of this agreement.

However, in the event an employee shall be discharged by the employer for any cause other than those mentioned in the preceding paragraph, such discharge shall constitute a case arising under the method of adjusting grievances herein provided. In the event it shall be decided under the rules of this agreement, that such discharge was unfair, the employer shall reinstate such employee, with compensation for time lost. All such cases of discharge shall be brought to the attention of the employer by the grievance committee within five (5) days from the date of discharge.

9. The employer shall continue to make reasonable provisions for the safety and health of its employees at the mills during the hours of their employment.

10. The following days shall be considered holidays, during which days there shall be no work: January 1st, May 30th, July 4th, Labor Day, Armistice Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

11. Effective on the Monday following the signing of this agreement, there shall be an increase of wages of 7½ per cent on all existing rates of pay to the employees as hereinafter defined.

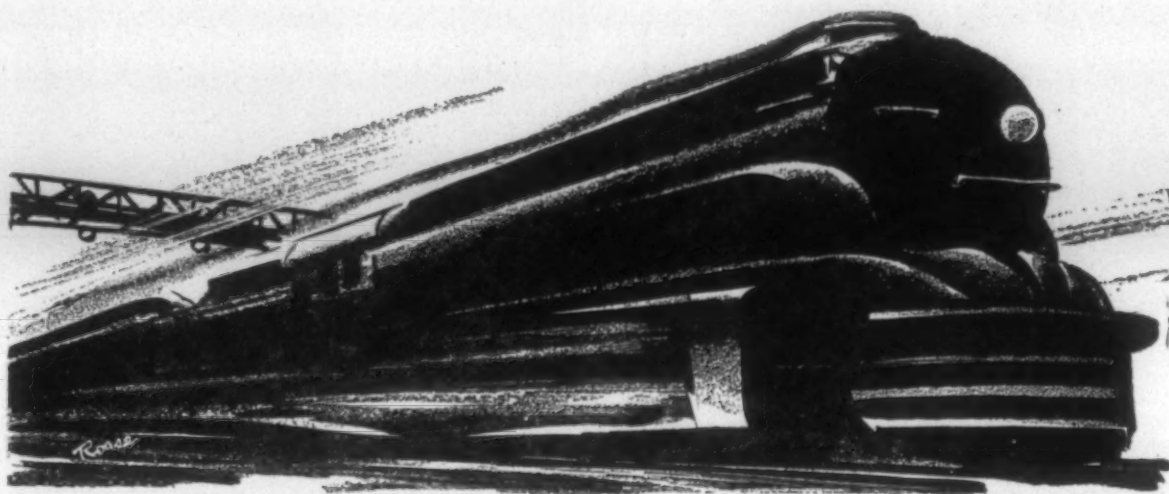
12. The present intention of the employer is to maintain an eight (8) hour day and a forty (40) hour week, but with the consent of the employees involved it may for an aggregate of not over twelve (12) weeks in any one (1) year operate on a schedule of not more than forty-four (44) hours in any one (1) week. The foregoing provisions of this section shall not apply to maintenance employees, whose work week may be forty-four (44) hours.

13. Time and one-half shall be paid for all overtime in excess of forty-four (44) hours for maintenance employees, and forty (40) hours in any one (1) calendar week with respect to all other employees who during any year have previously worked an aggregate of forty-eight (48) hours in excess of the normal forty (40) hour week.

14. In all cases of increase or decrease of employment in any department, seniority rights of employees shall

(Continued on Page 28)

INDUSTRY TAKES THE NON-STOP ROUTE



A FULL LINE OF
SIZING COMPOUNDS

for the textile industry, backed by the full co-operation of specialists who are ready at all times to assist in the selection and use of the right compound for each specific purpose in the processing of cotton, wool, silk and rayon.

Cyanamid offers the same completeness of line and efficient cooperation in the use of SULPHONATED OILS, PENETRANTS, WETTING AGENTS, ACIDS, ALKALIES,

HEAVY CHEMICALS, DYEWOOD EXTRACTS, TAPIOCA FLOUR, SAGO FLOUR, GUMS, WAXES, WOOLGREASE, PIGMENTS and FILLERS.

In addition to its own full line of Textile Specialties, Cyanamid also continues the sale of those of the former Chas. H. Stone, Inc., and H. A. Metz & Co., Inc., including the well-known "Victoria" line of Oils and Softeners.



AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORPORATION

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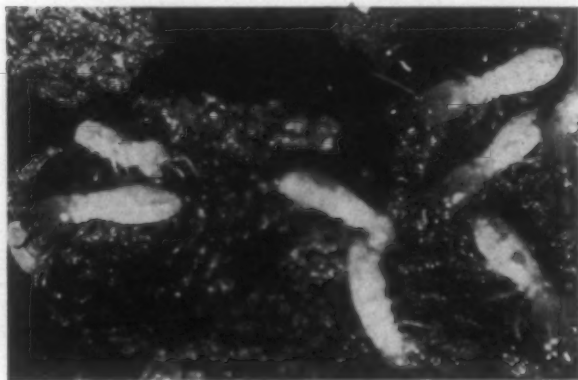
Damage By Termites Serious Problem in Textile Plants

By Harvey Creech

Terminix Division E. L. Bruce Company

THE wood-eating insects called termites, have been found actively working in every State in the Union, but the heaviest infestation, and, of course, the most serious damage, is found in the South. This is one of the several factors that explain why, as a conservative estimate, over 70 per cent of the textile mills in the country are termite infested.

The type of construction that is used in most mills is



Enlarged Photo of Termites

extremely vulnerable to termite attack. Textile operations require an amount of floor space that is proportionally much larger than that needed in most industries. For this reason construction costs are frequently kept too low and very often foundation methods and materials are not all that they should be. The enormous weight of mill machinery necessitates the concentration of heavy timbers close to the ground—where the termite attack begins.

A great many mills have foundations of the type known as tar concrete construction. In this type of construction wooden screeds are set in a fill of sand, gravel and tar, with a subflooring, intermediate flooring, and top flooring being set upon these screeds. As termites are very tiny insects they have no difficulty in burrowing through the loosely packed sand and gravel to reach the wooden screeds.

The third factor explaining the susceptibility of textile plants is the nature of the materials and products handled and the details of the process. Termites live on cellulose. Their usual source of this material is wood—but they are not averse to a tasty bit of raw cotton or finished cloth. With the vast amount of cotton, yarn, cloth and lint in textile mills it is obvious why such properties interest the rapacious termite.

Besides cellulose, the termite's only requirement is moisture. They must leave their work in the wood to

seek moisture at regular and frequent intervals. The humidity that must be maintained in textile operations makes it very easy for termites to obtain moisture.

Plenty of cellulose and plenty of moisture! No wonder textile mills are happy hunting grounds for termites.

Now for a look at the damage termites do. You have seen how the peculiarities of textile mill construction place a great amount of wood near the ground, where termite activity begins. However, damage in mills inspected has by no means been confined to foundations and floors. Because of the moisture in mills, termites are able to carry on their work much higher in the building than they usually can. Many instances are known where termites have seriously damaged roof girders and the roofs themselves of plants three stories high. Termite damage to textile mills is more serious than that to homes or other types of industrial properties. Although termite damage can go unnoticed in houses until costly repairs become necessary, the timbers that are ruined are relatively inexpensive compared to those in textile plants.

One of the most serious dangers to textile mills from termite damage is the settling of floors, throwing machines out of line and perhaps ruining them completely. Although this may sound exaggerated it may easily happen if termite attack is allowed to continue unchecked. Here are a few typical examples of what has actually happened:

One mill had to replace 125 12x15-inch sills 25 feet long, and had an equal number that were rapidly being destroyed. Some of these timbers were put in new only five years before. In addition, this mill had from a thou-



Termite Destruction in a Southern Mill

sand to twelve hundred square feet of flooring so badly damaged that it had to be replaced.

Another mill, of tar concrete construction, with a three and one-half-inch subfloor, an inch and one-half inter-

(Continued on Page 17)

You Can't Pay High Wages
Unless
Your Help Can Earn Them

Your Weavers Will
Find it Hard to Earn Them
If You
Stick to Obsolete Looms

A Loom is Obsolete
When a Better Loom is Built

X Family High Speed Looms
Are Better Looms

DRAPER CORPORATION

Hopedale Massachusetts

Atlanta Georgia

Spartanburg S C

Beauty And Style Will Be Emphasized During Cotton Week

National Cotton Week for the year 1937 gives promise of surpassing all predecessors in dramatic interest and promotional value.

To begin with, the powers behind the fashions are pushing cottons in a big way.



Swatch No. 1

Every cable from Paris tells of chic new garments which the great French dress-making houses have made of cotton, ranging all the way from dainty petticoats to stunning evening gowns.

The most casual inspection of the windows of the smart shops throughout the country at any time during the present season would have afforded convincing proof that cottons were proving a most successful drawing card.

Cottons and Color

Nothing takes color quite so beautifully as cotton. The vogue for primitive colorings and "native patterns" has found natural and striking expression in a host of gay and original cotton stuffs.

Peasant fashions, so much in the lime-light, are best expressed in peasant fabrics, and most fabrics of this kind are woven of cotton. When the Duke of Windsor dashed



Swatch No. 2

to meet his prospective bride with a box containing a dirndl dress under his arm, garment manufacturers all over this great country of ours began putting night forces to work creating more and merrier dirndl frocks for American consumption. To the personal knowledge of the writer of this

article, every one of the important manufacturers of paper patterns at once put a dirndl dress in its line and, where there already was one, another was added.

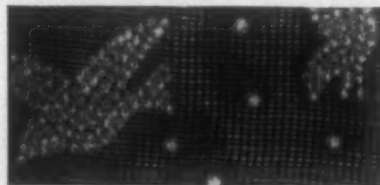
Promotions

Promotions emphasizing the beauty and style value of cottons are being planned throughout the country for the week beginning May 31st. Very wisely, stress is being laid upon profitable promotions rather than upon unprofitable "sales." That week, during which the eyes of the women of the nation will be focused upon cotton fabrics and garments, should stimulate legitimate business and the merchant who foregoes his rightful profits during that period is making an unwise and entirely unnecessary sacrifice.

National Cotton Week should be a time of much activity for the cotton manufacturer and converter, as well as for the stores. At no other time during the year can those connected with the manufacturing and styling of cottons easily gain so much information about their product.

Go Into the Market

With cottons on display on counters and in show windows everywhere, the manu-



Swatch No. 3

facturer should circulate freely and note for himself the reactions of the public to the types of fabrics he is making. After all, it is the consumer who sets the final seal of approval or disapproval upon your product, and here is your opportunity to find out what she really thinks about it.

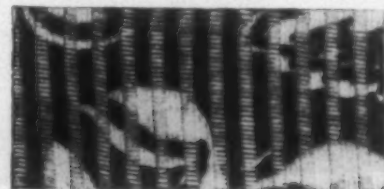
So, having done everything in your power to stimulate interest in National Cotton Week and make it a success, prepare to have a busy time yourself going hither and yon observing what is what. You will enjoy it and will return to your native heath with a fund of information which will prove invaluable for the ensuing twelve

months, when Cotton Week will again be marked in red upon your calendar.

The Illustrations

No. 1 is an imported crinkled organdie of a type most successful for romantic evening frocks and more formal blouses. The ground is white and the casually spaced flowers are printed entirely in a rich, medium navy blue.

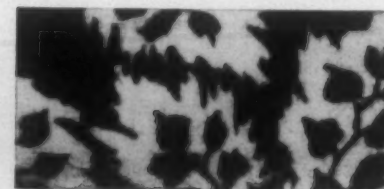
No. 2 is an embroidered cotton marquise in deep maroon with scroll design in white. The vogue for laces is reflected in a



Swatch No. 4

widespread demand for lace-like cotton fabrics and nets, as well as for shadow prints that imitate lace. Lacy fabrics are not difficult to handle and they are so decorative that they can be made up successfully in the simplest of models. A fact which appeals alike to the manufacturer and to the woman who makes her own clothes, thus assuring sales not only with the cutter-up but over the counter as well.

No. 3 is the same type of cotton marquise with a bird and dot design in white. Smart for a formal negligee as well as for a semi-formal frock.



Swatch No. 5

No. 4 is a novelty cotton with a fine lace stripe. The ground is yellow—the design outlined with brown and mottled with white.

No. 5 is a light-weight seersucker in brown and white.

Gossett Mills

ANDERSON, S. C.

Calhoun Mills

CALHOUN FALLS, S. C.

Chadwick-Hoskins Company

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Martinsville Cotton Mill Co., Inc.

MARTINSVILLE, VA.

+ + + + +

Manufacturers of

PRINT CLOTHS, BROADCLOTHS, SHEETINGS, JEANS, COMBED AND CARDED
LAWNS, VOILES, PONGEES, SURGICAL GAUZE, CARDED SALES YARN,
SPUN RAYON,
and a
WIDE RANGE OF RAYON FABRICS

+ + + + +

Bleach, Dye, Mercerize and Finish

+ + + + +

275,000 Ring Spindles
6,567 Looms

Annual Payroll \$3,250,000.00
Employ 4,200



Problem PAGE

Devoted to Practical Questions and Answers Submitted by Our Readers

Another Reply To Manager

(How Many Ends Per Inch? May 13th Issue)

Editor:

In my attempt to answer "Manager" in his trouble with too many ends and picks per inch, let me say that I've never tried to see just how many ends or picks I could put in an inch of cloth and so can't say from actual experience that the following rules are absolute, but they were compiled by men who know far more concerning such calculations than most of us. Anyway, here goes:

In each of the following cases, I'm letting T represent the threads that will weave in an inch of cloth. With no interlacing of threads, the number of threads that will lie side by side per inch is determined as follows:

$$\sqrt{840 \times \text{Yarn No.} \times .93}$$

Using "Manager's" 50's yarn as a basis, we have:

$$\sqrt{840 \times 50 \times .93} = \sqrt{42,000 \times .93} = 190.56 \text{ or } 191$$

ends that will lie side by side with no intersections. Since "Manager" did not mention his weave, I am assuming 50's yarn both in warp and filling and am illustrating 3 different weaves.

To determine T (threads that will weave per inch), we use the following formula:

Threads per repeat of weave plus intersections per repeat of weave	Threads that will lie side by side with no intersections	
Threads per repeat of weave	T	
2+2	191	
Thus with plain weave	—: T= 95.5	
2	2	T
with — twill	3+2	191
1	—: T=114.6	
	3	T
	5+2	191
with 5-harness sateen	—: T=136.4	
	5	T

I hope the above calculations are of some assistance to "Manager."

"MIDDLE TIMER."

Reply To "J. P. T."

(Why Slack Web?)

Editor:

"J. P. T.," stop the card that is giving you trouble. Examine the comb to see if it is tight to the arms; also

examine the clothing on the doffer to see if there is any bulge in it anywhere on its surface; make sure of it before you stop.

Get into the comb box, see if the bearing is worn and that the eccentric has no lost motion; be certain that all bolts and adjusting screws are tight.

You will find some one of these things that is not just right.

As to the setting of the comb to the doffer, I will not try to give any certain settings, for it depends very much on the stock being used and the quality and kind of finished work.

You can try anything from a No. 7 to a No. 17 leaf gauge.

"P. L. J."

Answer To "A Carder"

(What Settings for Double Carding?)

Editor:

Replying to "A Carder:" The settings for cards in double carding are practically the same as for single carding. However, you can make a slightly closer setting on the second cards if you like.

Here are my settings for double carding, but some of them are subject to change if conditions or occasion require:

Cylinder to flats—First card 10-1000; second card 8-1000, flat gauge.

Licker to cylinder—both cards 10-1000, leaf gauge.

Mote knives to licker—Top 12-1000; bottom 10-1000, both cards leaf gauge.

Feed-plate to licker—12-1000, both cards, leaf gauge.

Cylinder screen to cylinder—Front $\frac{1}{4}$ inch; back 32-1000, both cards quadrant gauge.

Licker screen to licker—Front edge 12-1000; nose $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch, both cards quadrant gauge.

Back knife plate to cylinder—Upper edge 32-1000; lower edge 17-1000, both cards leaf gauge.

Front knife plate to cylinder—Lower edge 17-1000; upper edge 32-1000, both cards leaf gauge.

Flat stripping comb to flats—First card 10-1000; second card 7-1000, leaf gauge.

Doffer to cylinder—First card 7-1000; second card 5-1000, leaf gauge.

Doffer comb to doffer—7-1000, both cards leaf gauge.

Gauges should be smooth throughout. A dented gauge should be buried at once, as it is absolutely of no value.

"TARLATAN."

Clemson To Get New Textile Building

Governor Olin D. Johnston very recently signed a College Building Bill which enables Clemson College to obtain a new \$300,000 textile building. This is the second important educational bill which Governor Johnston has signed during this session; the other educational bill made possible eight months State-aid to common schools and also gave public school teachers an increase in pay.

Governor Johnston is very much interested in the textile industry of South Carolina, and has consistently advocated the passage of bills which in his opinion would aid that industry and the people engaged in it.

Both the Governor and Dean Willis of Clemson Textile School came up through the textile industry and worked their way through college. Governor Johnston was educated at Textile Industrial Institute, Wofford College, and the University of South Carolina. He is a World War veteran, having served 18 months overseas, where he received a regimental citation. The Governor entered politics and occupies the most honored position South Carolina has to offer.

Dean Willis is a graduate of Clemson College and served 26 months in the States during the World War. After the war he went into cotton research and educational work. He served as assistant supervisor of textile

education in North Carolina, was for nine years cotton specialist in spinning research for the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and in 1927 was elected Dean of Textiles, Clemson College, the highest position in the textile educational field in South Carolina.

Under the able leadership of Dr. E. W. Sikes, president of Clemson College, and Dean Willis, Clemson Textile School has made marked progress during the past nine years. This progress is evidenced not only by an increase in enrollment from 65 students in 1927 to 298 in 1936 but also by the sustained demand for Clemson textile trained men which has been twice that of the supply available.

This College Buildings Bill grants Clemson \$300,000 for a textile building, Winthrop \$350,000 for an auditorium and classroom building, Citadel \$300,000 for a barracks, University of South Carolina \$325,000 for a library and administration building, and the Colored Normal Industrial A. & M. College of South Carolina \$75,000 for a dormitory. As soon as Governor Johnston has a conference with the presidents of the State colleges affected by this bill, plans will be worked out whereby the erection of these buildings may get under way.

For the past nine years Dr. Sikes and Dean Willis have looked forward to a new textile building at Clemson and the signing of the College Buildings Bill is an occasion for great rejoicing.

CIBA



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materials.

DYES FOR MASTER DYERS

Personal News

Howard Randolph Stone is now overseer of the cloth room at the Edna Mills Corporation, Reidsville, N. C. He was formerly with Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

J. Russell Fennell, special textile student at Clemson College Textile School in 1929, is now located at Neely Cotton Mills, York, S. C.

A. G. Myers, president of Textiles, Inc., Gastonia, N. C., and an official of several other mills, who is recuperating from a recent illness, has gone to Clifton Springs, N. Y.

J. M. James has relinquished his duties as superintendent of the weaving and cloth divisions of the No. 3 Mill of the Entwistle Manufacturing Company.

W. S. Coulter, recently elected as treasurer of the Burlington Mills, has purchased the Greensboro, N. C., residence of C. W. Causey, formerly treasurer of the Pomona Mills.

Antone Rodil of South Dartmouth has been appointed weaving instructor at the New Bedford Textile School. Mr. Rodil succeeds Fred Beardsworth, recently promoted head of the weaving department.

Arthur L. Emery, agent of Brookside Mills, Knoxville, Tenn., was recently promoted to vice-president and general manager, according to an announcement following the annual meeting of stockholders. Weston Howland was re-elected president, Clinton Swift, secretary-treasurer, and Lyman Gale, assistant treasurer.

Frank R. Iler, son of H. H. Iler, of Greenville, S. C., has been made assistant technical superintendent of Callaway Mills, Inc., of LaGrange, Ga. He is a 1934 graduate of Clemson College Textile School, and has been with Callaway since his graduation in the spring of 1934.

W. G. McCollum, cotton buyer for the Marshall Field & Co. mills for a number of years, and more recently director of purchases, has resigned, according to Luther H. Hodges, production manager of the manufacturing division. Mr. McCollum joined Marshall Field in 1910.

Mr. McCollum is not yet ready to make known his new connection, but said that he would not leave the textile industry.

D. A. Long, Jr., vice-president and general manager of the Amazon Cotton Mills, has been re-elected mayor of Thomasville.

Henry G. Simonds and Henry G. Nichols are two new vice-presidents for the Pacific Mills who have been appointed.

Mr. Nichols, who is now president and treasurer of the Otis Company, is to join Pacific Mills August 1st. Mr. Nichols has been widely known in New England mill circles for some years, although one of the younger executives.

For a number of years, Mr. Simonds has been closely associated with A. E. Colby, president of the company. Up to now, Mr. Simonds has had the position of assistant treasurer. Attention to the purchase of millions of yards of gray goods for the Pacific Mills had been among his duties during his career.

OBITUARY

C. D. OWEN, SR.

Charles Dexter Owen, Sr., treasurer and ranking executive of the Beacon Manufacturing Company at Swannanoa, N. C., died suddenly May 24th from a heart attack.

Mr. Owen was one of the best known manufacturers in the nation, and was connected with several corporations. He was a director in the Firemen's Mutual Insurance Company of Providence, a director in the Dextdale Hosiery Mills of Lansdale, Pa., director and treasurer of the Oconee Mills at Westminster, S. C., and other companies.

Born in Providence on September 26, 1875, Mr. Owen received his early education in the public schools of Providence. He was graduated from Brown University in 1897 and continued his studies in Germany. Returning to this country, he became affiliated with the Atlantic Mills at Providence, of which his father was treasurer. Mr. Owen and his father had prominent parts in the formation of the Beacon Manufacturing Company in 1904 and upon the death of the elder Mr. Owen in 1915, his son was named treasurer. The company is a Massachusetts corporation and its first plant was at New Bedford, Mass.

In 1923 while on a trip through the South, Mr. Owen recognized the possibilities of the Swannanoa Valley for manufacturing purposes. The site of the Swannanoa mill was bought and ground for the plant was broken in 1924. Operations at the mill were begun in the spring of 1925, and from that time on the plant was rapidly expanded. In 1933 operations were discontinued at the New Bedford mill and all products of the company are now manufactured at Swannanoa.

Mr. Owen was a member of the Mayflower Society, tracing his descent back to John Alden. He also belonged to the New York Yacht Club, the Agawam Hunt Club, and the Warwick Country Club of Rhode Island, and was a member of the board of governors of the Biltmore Forest Country Club.

Surviving Mr. Owen are his widow, Mrs. Alice E. Owen; two sons, Charles D. Owen, Jr., an official of the Beacon mill, and Steven C. Owen of Lawrence, L. I., and

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one daughter, Miss Mary C. Owen, of Providence.

After a funeral service at Biltmore, N. C., Mr. Owen's body was carried to Providence, R. I., for burial.

CHARLES E. STEVENSON

Salisbury, N. C.—Charles E. Stevenson, 70, vice-president of the Cannon Manufacturing Company, died at his home after an illness of several weeks. Mr. Stevenson was a native of Iredell County but came to Salisbury in 1901. He was associated with the old Kessler Cotton Mill and when it became affiliated with the Cannon Corporation he was made a director.

He is survived by his wife, a daughter, Mrs. Winfield Hunter, and a brother, Junius L. Stevenson, of Loray.

C. E. Clark, Jr., Given Honor

C. E. Clark, Jr., son of C. E. Clark, overseer of spinning at the Riverside and Dan River Mills, Schoolfield, Va., was one of ten rising seniors who were tapped for the Golden Chain, an honorary senior society at N. C. State College, Raleigh. Mr. Clark, who is taking a textile course, was also honored by being elected president of the organization for the coming year.

Only students who make a high scholastic record and show qualities of leadership are tapped for the Golden Chain.

Edgar A. Terrell, Jr., Wins Contest

Edgar A. Terrell, Jr., son of the president of the Terrell Machine Company, Charlotte, N. C., won the highest award for a paper on Mathematics in a contest among North Carolina high school students. More than four hundred papers were submitted in the competition.

Sirrine To Address Master Mechanics' School

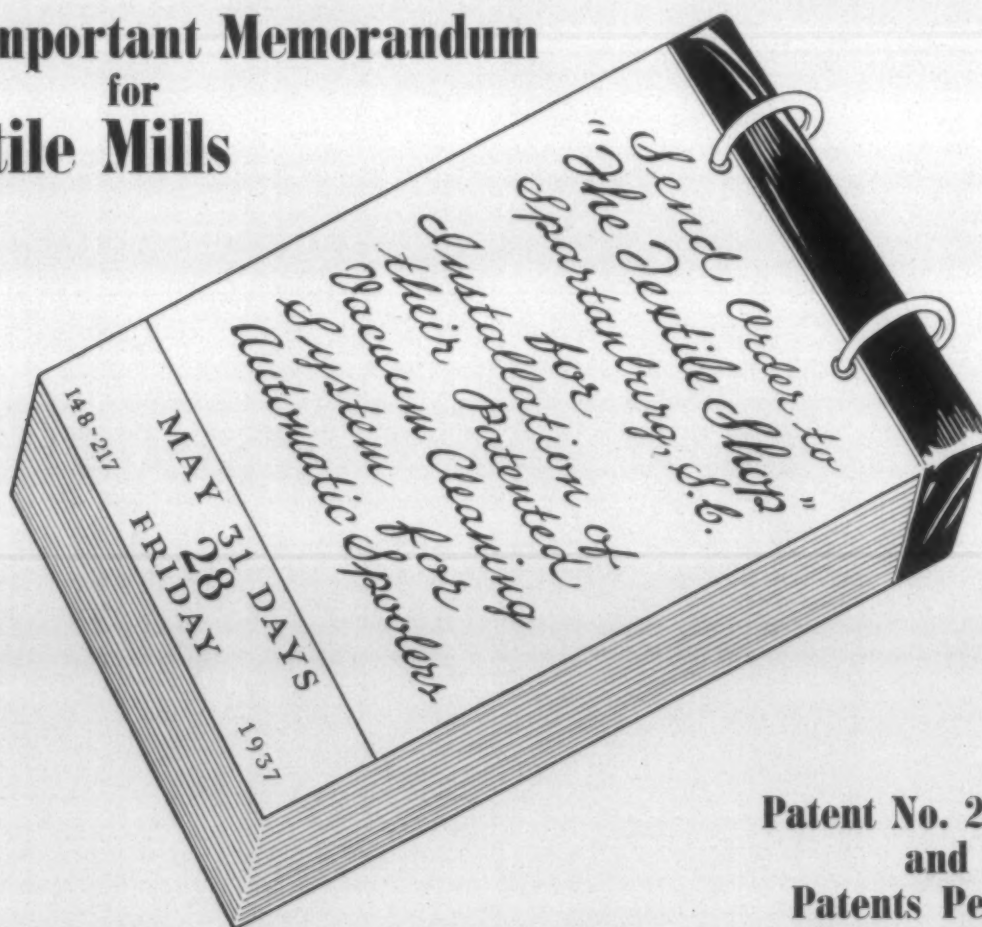
J. E. Sirrine, mill architect and engineer of Greenville, S. C., has agreed to address the Master Mechanics' School at Charlotte on June 10th. The school will be for the instruction of master mechanics and young men who hope to be master mechanics in the future and will be held at the Chamber of Commerce of Charlotte, June 8th, 9th and 10th.

Knitting Foreman Killed by Train

J. B. Simpson, 43, foreman at Champion Knitting Mills, Marietta, Ga., was badly mangled in a terrific crash when N. C. & St. L. train No. 4 struck his auto at Dixie avenue crossing near the southern city limits of Marietta early Saturday morning.

Mr. Simpson is survived by his wife and seven daughters.

An Important Memorandum for Textile Mills



**Patent No. 2057139
and
Patents Pending**

Record Crowd Expected At Southern Textile Association Convention

With the Ocean Forest Hotel at Myrtle Beach, S. C., already filled except for the parlor suites, indications are that the Annual Convention of the Southern Textile Association June 11th and 12th will be one of the largest in the history of the Association. A very attractive program has been completed and will be announced next week.

While the Ocean Forest Hotel will be headquarters for the convention, there will be plenty of room in Myrtle Beach for those who wish to attend and have not made reservations at the Ocean Forest. There are other hotels and numerous boarding houses, all on the ocean front, and it is urged that no members miss the convention because of fear of lack of accommodations. The Carolina Hotel alone can accommodate more than a hundred persons. Some of the hotels where accommodations may be had are listed here. All of the rates are per person, per day, and include meals:

The Carolina, \$4.00 to \$6.50; Yacht Club Hotel, \$4.50; Blue Sea Inn, \$4.00; Driftwood, \$3.00; Gregory Manor, \$3.00; Kentucky Inn, \$3.00; Myrtle Lodge, \$2.50; Ocean Beach, \$3.00 to \$4.00; Patricia Manor, \$3.50 to \$5.00; Sea Side Inn, \$4.00 to \$5.00; The Breakers, \$4.00 to \$5.00; The Florentine, \$3.00 to \$3.50; The Poindexter, \$2.50 to \$3.00.

These rates as presented are not guaranteed strictly accurate, but are merely intended to act as a guide to those who wish to make reservations.

Associate Members Will Hold Annual Banquet

Following a custom of several years' standing, the Associate Members' Division of the Southern Textile Association will hold their annual banquet again this year on the evening preceding the Annual Meeting of the Association. As previously announced in TEXTILE BULLETIN, the Association meeting will be held at Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C., June 11th and 12th, and the Associate Division's banquet therefore is scheduled for the evening of June 10th.

The entertainment feature of the Thursday night banquet will be a professional floor show, with a caste of 18, including Joe Clauser's "Tantalizing Tunesmiths," an orchestra which is said to rate high with lovers of "swinging rhythm." The show, billed as "The Talk of the Town," is under the managership of Loretta Grey, who also acts as mistress of ceremonies. In addition to Miss Grey, other featured performers are King Brawn, "emperor of the impossible," Paoli, "an Hawaiian Whirlwind," Bobby Carbone and Company, "acrobatic energy," and Mary Lee and Ollie Heitz, "symphony and dance." The show has played in a number of Southern theatres and will come to Myrtle Beach from an engagement in Wilmington.

Honor guests at the banquet will include the officers and members of the Board of Governors of the Southern Textile Association. Associate members may bring any number of mill men as personal guests.

To those registered at Ocean Forest Hotel, there will be no extra charge for the banquet. To others the cost will be \$2.00 per plate.

Present officers of the Associate Members' Division, which is composed of Southern representatives of textile mill equipment and supply manufacturers, are: Edwin Howard, chairman; George Snow, vice-chairman; Junius Smith, secretary.

"Americo" Textile Products Announced

The American Laboratories, Inc., 99-101 Redmond street, New Brunswick, N. J., announce the availability of a full line of "Americo" textile products for bleaching, dyeing, finishing and printing.

The manufacturers stress high sulphonation, concentration and uniformity in "Americo" products, which they claim are responsible for the beneficial results and minimum production costs reported by many mills.

The American Laboratories, Inc., offer to textile mills the services of technical field representatives to demonstrate or assist in overcoming mill problems. Samples of any products are available on request.

Modern Drafting

"Modern Drafting in Cotton Spinning" is the title of a new book by J. Noguera of England. In fact, it is so new that it bears the date of April, 1937.

Modern Drafting is profusely illustrated and deals with the effects of drafting upon cotton fibres. It also contains many illustrations and explanations of the actions of rollers in long draft spinning. The price of "Modern Drafting" is \$2 and copies of the book may be obtained from the Clark Publishing Company of Charlotte, N. C.

Record Rayon Output

With the rayon mills of the country operating at capacity during the first quarter of 1937, production of yarn established a new high record for any quarter in the history of the industry, according to the current issue of the *Rayon Organon*, published by the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc., New York.

Production of viscose plus cupra and acetate yarns amounted to 76,000,000 pounds in the first quarter of 1937. This compares with a 1936 quarterly average of 69,400,000 pounds. Output of viscose plus cupra (non-acetate) rayon yarn amounted to 59,000,000 pounds compared with a 1936 quarterly average of 53,700,000 pounds, and 55,600,000 pounds produced in the final 1936 quarter. Acetate yarn production totalled 17,000,000 pounds compared with a 1936 quarterly average of 15,700,000 pounds.

While rayon mills are expected to continue to operate at capacity during the remainder of the year, and some further increase in plant capacity is expected, producers are experiencing difficulty in obtaining new producing machinery. For this reason, the *Organon* states, "there will be a shortage of rayon yarn in this country for some time to come."

Surplus stocks of rayon held by producers at the end of April amounted to an 0.1 month's supply which is virtually the smallest total reported since the establishment of the industry in the United States.

Damage By Termites Serious Problem in Textile Plants

(Continued from Page 8)

mediate floor, and a finished floor of maple, has already replaced from twenty-five to thirty thousand square feet of flooring and must replace around twelve thousand more. After the maple top floor was pulled off the sub-floors were found to be so badly eaten that they could be removed with a shovel. Millions of termites were uncovered.

In still another mill termites were not only destroying the foundation timbers, but had come up through a partition wall and badly damaged roof decking, roof girders and skylights. This was forty feet above their nest in the ground.

Many textile engineers, especially those who have had experiences like those mentioned, have recognized the dangers of termite infestation and the need for beginning control of their activities early. What many of these engineers do not recognize is the fact that it is almost impossible for the layman to detect termite infestation in the early stages—that is, before its presence is made known by weakened and sagging timbers.

It is particularly difficult to detect termite activity in buildings of tar concrete construction, where there is no easy access to foundation timbers and the underside of flooring. Only an expert inspector, skilled in termite control work, is able to find evidence of infestation in many cases.

Some companies who found their properties damaged by termites experimented with various home-made methods of control. However, most of these gave it up as a bad job after their "treatments" seemed to have no effect at all in checking termite activity. The problem of termite control is one that requires skill, experience, and scientific methods. Effective methods of control have been developed only after years of painstaking research and experiment.

As a result of the work of the Bruce research laboratories there was developed the chemical, Terminix, and the

scientific method of applying it. Finding a chemical that would kill termites offered no difficulty—there were thousands of poisons that would do this if applied directly on the insects. But since termites work within the wood, it was obvious that simply spraying a poison around would have no effect. The problem was to create a chemical barrier inside the wood and in the ground that would be effective against termites for years to come.

For two years after its inception Terminix Insulation Service was confined to the Memphis territory, where the Bruce chemists and engineers could check the results closely. The results were so satisfactory that it was decided to make Terminix service available elsewhere. Companies were selected, their men were carefully trained by Bruce and they were licensed to apply Terminix. Today this list of Terminix licensees has grown to 53, with offices in more than 200 of the largest cities in the United States, covering the 34 States most seriously concerned with the termite problem.

Terminix insulation takes advantage of the termites' vital need for moisture. To obtain this moisture termites must travel regularly, from the wood in which they are working back to their nests in the ground. When this up and down travel is blocked, termite control is accomplished.

In Terminix insulation skilled inspectors study the construction and determine all areas through which termites must pass in making their trips from ground to wood. Small, deep holes are bored into the wood a few inches apart and the chemical, Terminix, is forced into these holes under high pressure, permeating the wood. When the solvent evaporates crystals of the toxicants are left deep within the wood, an effective chemical barrier against termites. Another step is thorough ground treatment to further strengthen the insulating barrier set up in the wood.

There's no need to carry termites on the payroll. It's easy enough to know whether buildings are infested. Here's the way to find out:

Select a reputable termite insulation company to inspect for termites; this service is usually rendered free.

Dependable, Uniform High Quality

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

The Truth About The Wagner Law

The Wagner Law does require

- (1) That employers be willing to bargain collectively with their employees.
- (2) The employees have the right by a majority vote, to indicate the organization or person who shall represent them in collective bargaining.
- (3) That employers refrain from coercing their employees or interfering with them in joining a labor union.

The Wagner Law *does not* require

- (1) That a contract of any kind be made with a union or with any representative of employees. Collective bargaining can be completed without any written contract. If any agreement is made it can be verbal. There is no requirement that agreement be reduced to writing.

The Supreme Court of the United States said in its decision upon the Wagner Law:

"The Act does not compel agreements between employers and employees. It does not compel any agreement whatever."

- (2) That any agreement be reached as the result of the collective bargaining.

Senator Wagner of New York, author of the bill, said:

"It does not compel anyone to make a compact of any kind if no terms are arrived at that are satisfactory to him. The very essence of collective bargaining is that either party shall be free to withdraw if its conditions are not met."

- (3) That employers refrain from presenting arguments or facts against labor unions. The act says that employees can not be coerced. The dictionary defines **coerce** as "to constrain or restrain by force, to compel or to force." When a mill presents to its employees, verbally or by printed matter, arguments against joining the CIO or other union, they are not compelling or forcing their employees to remain out of the union but simply exercising their right of free speech.

- (4) That there shall be a closed shop.

Senator Wagner said:

"There is nothing in the bill which favors the closed shop. It provides merely that closed shop agreements may be made, but only in those States where they are now legal, by voluntary agreements between employers and employees."

Cotton mills have, in our opinion, been unduly alarmed about their rights under the Wagner Law.

They can not coerce or threaten their employees as a means of preventing their joining a labor union nor can they refuse to meet with representatives of the workers and listen to proposals, but they are, in our opinion, free to present to their employees reasons why they believe that it will not benefit them to join a union. They are free to show the extent to which unions have wrecked the textile industry of New England.

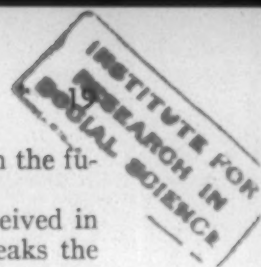
They are not required to accede to any proposition made and there is no requirement that any contract be signed.

There is certainly no requirement which makes it necessary to accept or adopt the closed shop or the check-off.

Soccer Football

WE believe that baseball and basketball have had a healthful and wholesome influence upon the mill life of the South and have fully justified their existence in textile villages.

We also believe that there is need of some form of recreation for the fall months but have realized that American football requires too



much training and too much body contact to be suitable for cotton mill workers.

It does appear to us, however, that soccer football would be ideal for cotton mill boys and we are now engaged in an effort to secure the establishment of same.

Soccer football is well established in England and games are frequently witnessed by crowds of 80,000 or more and many of the teams represent cotton mill communities. It is now played to some extent in New England but has appeared only to a very limited degree in the South.

Soccer football can be played on a regulation football field or upon an even smaller field and the cost of equipment for players is very small; in fact, is less than for either baseball or basketball.

The ball is very similar in size and shape to a basketball. It is kicked with the feet and sometimes batted with the elbows or head but is never handled with the hands or thrown. A score is made when the ball is kicked or batted between low goal posts which are upon the ground at each end of the field.

We have suggested to President B. E. Geer that Furman University at Greenville, S. C., conduct a school of soccer football players for one week during August and have asked the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of South Carolina to defray the cost of a coach for that school and, if possible, arrange for the coach to stay in the South during September and October and supervise the organization of soccer teams in cotton mill villages.

It is our idea that many mills will send one or two young men to the soccer school at Furman University and upon their return to the mills such young men will organize soccer teams.

We hope that our idea relative to the establishment of soccer football as a cotton mill village sport will meet with the approval and support of the leaders of the textile industry of the South.

Keeping Out of the South

WE note with interest that while John Lewis and Sidney Hillman, the CIO bosses, frequently address gatherings of textile employees in New England, they have, so far, remained out of the South.

Jacob S. Potrosky, a financial assistant of Sidney Hillman, did make a visit to Atlanta, Ga., presumably to check up on collections, but he made his visit very brief.

Keeping Lewis and Hillman out of the Southern textile field, and thereby preventing the Southern mill operatives from realizing the type

of men who aspire to be their dictators in the future, is probably wise.

John Lewis is probably very well received in the coal fields and Sidney Hillman "speaks the language" of the foreign element who compose the garment workers of New York, but we doubt if either would arouse much enthusiasm among a group of pure blooded Anglo-Saxon such as the employees of the average Southern cotton mill.

When, and if, the cotton mill people of the South submit to \$1.00 per month being taken from their pay envelopes, as has been done at McColl, S. C., a large portion of that amount will go to the support of Lewis and Hillman and Potrosky, and it is probably, the part of wisdom, not to allow them to show their faces in this section.

The regard which Lewis and Hillman have for the textile employees of the South is indicated by the fact that the organizers, to whom they are paying \$100 per week, are printers. They evidently do not trust the textile workers.

Cotton Goods Parasites

IN a recent daily report of the cotton goods markets in New York we read:

It was estimated that first hands booked contracts totaling around 5,000,000 yards, and at least an equal amount was sold by second hands.

Second hands are people who purchased cotton goods for speculation or legitimate consumers who find that they have acquired more than they need.

The frequency with which "second hands" are mentioned and the bearish effect of their sales upon cotton goods seem to indicate that most of the second hands are speculators.

Apparently no effort is made to prevent such speculations but it is our opinion that something should be done and second hand sales might be reduced by placing an extra tax upon profits made from speculative purchases of commodities.

Why He Went To Harlan

WM. TURNBLAZER, a professional coal miners union organizer, recently went to Harlan, Ky., and an Associated Press report from Harlan said:

Turnblazer told the miners he had come to Harlan County at the suggestion of President Roosevelt, who is now on a fishing trip in the Gulf of Mexico.

He said the President told him:

"If you haven't got anything to do this week-end, why don't you run down to Harlan County and speak to the miners?"

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Other Special Features—Produces a smooth, strong and flexible yarn. Retains the viscosity of the starch-paste upon standing over night or even over the week-end; mixes readily and uniformly with starch-paste; and is quickly and completely removed in de-sizing.

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Box 274
Spartanburg, S. C.

Talley W. Piper
Box 534
Fairfax, Ala.

Mill News Items

TRYON, N. C.—Bids are being opened for construction of a building for the Southern Mercerizing Company, according to H. B. Biberstein, Charlotte engineer.

DALTON, GA.—The C. B. Woods Company, pioneer candlewick manufacturing concern of Dalton, is being liquidated and Mrs. C. B. Wood, who founded the business, is planning to retire from active business.

HICKORY, N. C.—The twenty-eighth hosiery mill to be established in Hickory will be that of Charles Goodman, who states that the Goodman Hosiery Mill will be located in the Brooks-Goodwin Building. It will be opened at an early date.

HIGH SHOALS, N. C.—At the Jackson Mill, No. 3 plant, a 500 horsepower hydro-electric plant, has been finished, and new air filters and exhaust systems installed, under the direction of the Textile Shop, Spartanburg, S. C.

SANFORD, N. C.—An expansion program announced by officials of the Sanford Cotton Mills includes an additional story to the annex to the mill building recently completed. This will give floor space for approximately 3,000 more spindles, bringing the total number to around 19,000 spindles.

BRISTOL, TENN.—New machinery has been installed in the Lee street plant of the Big Jack overall Company at Bristol. A night shift is understood to have been discontinued and employees assigned to day work.

The Lee street plant employs approximately 600, and the Fourth street plant 1,100.

ABBEVILLE, ALA.—Plans for locating a knitting mill at Abbeville were discussed recently at a meeting of the citizens at the offices of the City Council. The proposed plant would employ from 200 to 400 people, releasing a payroll ranging from \$100,000 to \$200,000 annually. If located at Abbeville the plant will begin operations in September.

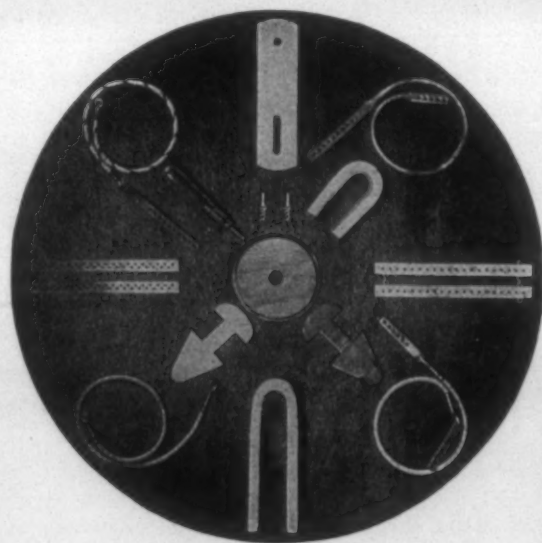
WINDER, GA.—The new building, which has been under construction for the Southern Waistband Company, on Midland avenue here, has been completed and work is said to be going forward on the installation of new machinery.

Fifteen thousand square feet of floor space was provided for the company in the new building.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—A deed, formally completing the transfer of the Pelham Mills' property, consisting of 310 acres in Spartanburg and Greenville Counties, from Henry Crigler, as receiver of Pelham Mills, to James E. Mitchell & Co., of Philadelphia, has been filed here with the register of mesne conveyance.

The consideration was listed as \$33,000. The property was recently sold at auction, as noted.

Rice Dobby Chain Co.



Millbury, Massachusetts

Mill News Items

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—The abandoned plant of the Saluda Towel Mill at nearby Saluda is being dismantled. Building materials salvaged have been purchased by the Carolina Construction Company of Asheville from the Consolidated Realty Corporation, according to Scott Dillingham, general manager of the construction concern. The price paid was approximately \$40,000.

EAST DURHAM, N. C.—At the Durham Manufacturing Company automatic looms have been installed to replace the old equipment of this type, and all of the machinery of the plant has been overhauled and replaced with newer and more modern equipment where needed. A great deal of painting has been done, and all of these recent improvements have put the mill in excellent condition.

MARION, N. C.—Work on a one-story addition to the Marion Knitting Mills, measuring 20 by 40 feet, has been completed. This addition will be used for the office. Included in the additional machinery installations are the replacement of 60 of the old model machines with automatic knitting machines, which has increased the output of the mill from 1,800 to 2,200 dozen pairs of men's hose per day. Three new Fidelity four-feed automatic ribbers have also been installed.

LEAKSVILLE, N. C.—Housing corporations have been formed at Leaksville and Draper to provide houses for the additional workers who will be needed in the expansion of the Marshall Field & Co.'s textile mills at Leaksville, Draper and Spray.

Luther Hodges, production manager, is building 11 houses himself and is planning to add others. More than 100 houses are now under construction in these communities.

LAFAYETTE, GA.—Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard approved sale of the Union Cotton Mill at Lafayette, a unit of the Consolidated Textile Corporation, to the Exposition Cotton Mills of Atlanta, Ga., for \$125,000.

Although representatives of the three individual groups of bond holders opposed the sale, Judge Goddard gave his approval when a representative of the storer bond holders committee, representing 71 per cent of the outstanding bonds, sanctioned it. The offer also was approved by directors of the corporation.

ORANGEBURG, S. C.—A program of modernization which will not be fully completed for eight or ten months has just been inaugurated at the Santee Cotton Mill, according to an announcement by Charles S. Henery, president of the mill.

The program will include the installation of new and modern machinery which will increase the production at the plant.

At the conclusion of the modernization of the mill here if business conditions warrant the Bamberg Mill of the company may be consolidated with the local plant. This was discussed by the officials of the mill within the last several weeks but action has been deferred until the work at the local mill has been completed.

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Increased flexibility for difficult drives. Kromotan is a combination tannage leather belt offering much greater transmission efficiency. Kromotan excels on all difficult drives where the belt is subjected to severe or reverse bends or on idler drives. It is impervious to exceptional atmospheric conditions, such as steam, hot water, dilute acids or alkalis.

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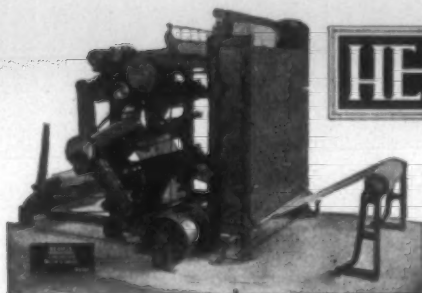
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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

H. O. K. Meister To Be General Manager Hyatt Bearings

William S. Knudson, president of General Motors Corporation, announced the appointment on May 7th of H. O. K. Meister as general manager of the Hyatt Bearings Division, General Motors Corporation, Harrison, N. J. Mr. Meister succeeds the late Hyatt general manager, H. J. Forsythe.

Mr. Meister has been employed in various capacities in the Hyatt division since 1914. In that year he joined the Hyatt Roller Bearing Company, the predecessor of the Hyatt Bearings Division, as assistant advertising manager in Harrison. Later he was transferred to Chicago in the sales department of the Hyatt Tractor and Implement Bearings Division and in 1920 became sales manager of that unit.

In 1925 Mr. Meister returned to Harrison as general sales manager of the entire Hyatt Bearings Division and in 1929 was named assistant general manager, in which capacity he served until his appointment as general manager.

Mr. Meister was born in Milwaukee 49 years ago, was educated in the Milwaukee public schools and studied in the extension department of the University of Wisconsin. Prior to Hyatt he was employed in the shops and engineering department of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company.

State College Textile Students Get Jobs

Raleigh, N. C.—State College textile students are not seeking jobs—the jobs are seeking them.

Prof. T. R. Hart, of the Textile faculty, said that in spite of the largest class in the school's history, "we have more requests than we have graduates."

Every one of the 60 graduates will be placed in the textile industry before commencement, he predicted.

The graduates, Professor Hart said, will enter a dozen different kinds of work, including cotton, hosiery, finishing, dyeing and rayon concerns.

"Since 1901," he said, "we have graduated nearly 600 men and at least 80 per cent are still connected with the textile industry, and about three-fourths of those still with the industry are now living in the State. At least 90 per cent of our graduates this year will be located in North Carolina."

10 N. C. Firms Seek Processing Taxes

Suits have been filed in U. S. District Court of Greensboro, N. C., by ten North Carolina textile manufacturing firms asking recovery of \$2,282,003 in cotton processing and floor stock taxes from Charles H. Robertson, as collector of internal revenue in the North Carolina district. It is claimed that due recourse has been had in claims for refund of the amounts which were paid during the life of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and that refund has been denied.

Plaintiffs, with amounts sought by each, are as follows: Washington Mills Co., Winston-Salem, \$1,048,933; Mincola Mfg. Co., Gibsonville, \$308,165; Tabardrey Mfg. Co., Haw River, \$221,392; Asheville Cotton Mills, Ashe-

ville, \$193,823; Travora Mfg. Co., Alamance County, \$170,458; Arista Mills, Winston-Salem, \$154,841; Eno Cotton Mills, Hillsboro, \$149,709; Alexander Mfg. Co., Rutherford County, \$29,775; Erlanger Cotton Mills, Lexington, \$3,719; Nokomis Cotton Mills, Lexington, \$1,186.

The plaintiffs, in support of their contention that they are entitled to recover these taxes, cite the decision of the court in the Hoosac Mills of Massachusetts case, in which the AAA was declared unconstitutional.

Brooks, McLendon & Holderness of Greensboro represent the plaintiffs.

Commencement Exercises At Clemson College

Commencement exercises at Clemson College, Clemson, S. C., will be held on Tuesday, June 1st. Hon. A. F. Lever of Columbia, S. C., will deliver the address to the graduating class.

There are thirty-three candidates for the B.S. degree in the Clemson Textile School; twenty-two in Textile Engineering; three in Weaving and Designing; and eight in Textile Chemistry and Dyeing. All of these textile graduates will be placed in the textile industry shortly after graduation.

Silk Mill Purchased

Sam Lovitt of Greenville, S. C., bought in the plant of the Stutz Hadfield Silk Corporation of Clinton, S. C., for \$11,500, when the real and personal property of the firm was sold at public auction by order of Angus H. McCauley, special referee in bankruptcy.

The plant itself brought \$11,500. Machinery brought \$2,500 and a house and lot on the mill property sold for \$3,700, making a total of \$17,700 for the properties of the corporation. D. E. Tribble was trustee in bankruptcy.

Coming Textile Events

MAY 31 - June 5

National Cotton Week. Seventh Annual Observance.

JUNE 3-4

Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia 37th annual meeting, at the Cloister Hotel, Sea Island, Ga.

JUNE 4-5

Cotton Manufacturers' Association of South Carolina, annual convention at High Hampton, N. C.

JUNE 10

Southern Textile Association Associate Members Banquet at Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C., at 8:00 P. M.

June 11-12

Southern Textile Association annual meeting, at Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C.

JUNE 25-26

Piedmont Section, American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, summer outing at Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C.



SEYCO SIZING has uniformity in each shipment and conformity with previous shipments. Careful selection of raw materials, scientific control of manufacture and grading of the finished product eliminates variations in performance.

This firm, with thirty-five years experience, is the largest manufacturer of Warp Sizing in the Southern Textile field. Over 50,000,000 pounds of yarn are sized with SEYCO each month by our many regular customers.

SEYCO is packed in rustproof steel drums for protection and convenience. Every ounce available for use, and will keep indefinitely. Ask for Demonstration!

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New York



Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—Except for occasional sales of moderate lot of cotton gray cloths for industrial uses, trading in cotton goods last week was slower.

Prices on a number of constructions showed a softening tendency. Second-hand offerings at prices below those quoted by mills were absorbed with the result few goods of this sort were available as the week drew to an end. Inquiries for first-hand goods were numerous, but most bids were inadequate and rejected.

Fine cotton goods were slow, but showed some improvement. Several mills announced an indefinite suspension of production until sales and prices improve. Trading in wash goods was better, following announcement of new prices on standard percales which reflected recent readjustments in the gray goods market.

Denims and other types of work fabrics were sold ahead with new business light. Demand for domestics showed fair improvement.

Sales were made on the basis of 11½¢ for 57-inch 4.10-yard sheetings; 16¢ second hand for 52-inch 2.20-yard drills and 15½¢ for 59-inch 2.73-yard. The 59-inch 1.85-yard drills were involved in some offerings at 18½¢ and less and other styles were shaved in value similarly. Every once in awhile some styles turned out scarce and prices paid ran above those quoted below, or above their parity in poundage.

Rayon fabrics, especially pigmented taffetas and triple sheers, were in good demand and prices stiffened. Rayon yarns moved in good volume. Closing of one large plant by strikes made spot yarns difficult to obtain. Sales of silk hosiery were slightly better. New business on cotton underwear was small but mills were busy on old contracts. Wool goods were slow but prices remained steady.

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	5½
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	5¾
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	7½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	9¼
Tickings, 8-ounce	18
Denims	16
Brown sheetings, standard	11¾
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60	9½
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	11
Dress gingham	16
Staple gingham	12

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Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia, Pa.—Among suppliers of sale yarns there are some who say present quotations are more or less nominal, because it is difficult to know beforehand what their mills may do on offers submitted to them. It seems that the spinners' attitude is as follows:

Avoid accepting orders at low rates for distant deliveries. Where it is desirable, so as to avoid possible accumulation around midsummer, adopt a trading position for deliveries late in June and during July, but only take business from customers who are reasonably sure to accept shipments promptly and not attempt to prolong the arrival of relatively cheap yarn into the fall months, when prices may be higher.

It is stated that while yarn prices, generally, cannot be said to be firm at present, most sellers continue to resist buyers' efforts to get big concessions. It is conceded that almost daily there are some low priced offers of yarn from certain sources willing to take quick delivery business without profit in order to maintain operations without stocking any of the yarn. As noted, leading sources are holding quotations virtually unchanged since early this month, but for some customers are willing to shade on nearby requirements.

The present month, so far, has witnessed more activity than during the entire previous month, it is stated. This is regarded as encouraging, though the cotton outlook remains obscure and neither the spinners nor their customers are anxious at present to plan definitely for fall. Most suppliers report shipments are holding up well.

The price situation remains spotty. On filling up with whatever new business they sought, some spinners have withdrawn again from the markets and their asking prices have firmed up. But meanwhile their places have been taken by other spinners whose offerings keep prices still irregular.

Southern Single Skeins

8s	28½
10s	29
12s	29½
14s	30
20s	31½
26s	34
30s	36
36s	40
40s	44

Southern Single Warps

10s	29
12s	29½
14s	30
16s	30½
20s	31½
26s	34
30s	36
40s	44

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps

8s	29
10s	29½
12s	30
16s	32
20s	32
24s	37
26s	38
30s	39
36s	43
40s	46

Southern Two-Ply Skeins

8s	29
10s	29½
12s	30
14s	31½
16s	32
20s	35
24s	37
26s	38
30s	39
40s	46

Two-Ply Plush Grade

12s	31½
20s	36
16s	33½
30s	41

Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply

8s	29½
10s	30
12s	30½
14s	32
16s	33½
20s	36

Carpet Yarns

Tinged carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	27
Colored strips, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	27
White carpets, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	28

Part Waste Insulating Yarns

8s, 1-ply	25
8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	26
10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	27
12s, 2-ply	28
16s, 2-ply	32
20s, 2-ply	33
30s, 2-ply	37

Southern Frame Cones

8s	28½
10s	29
12s	29½
14s	30
16s	30½
20s	31½
22s	32½
24s	33½
26s	34½
28s	35½
30s	36½
36s	38½

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10 Whittin Spinning Frames, Model C, 2 1/2" Gauge, 224 Medium Gravity Spindles each, Band Drive, 1 1/2" Ring. Frames in splendid condition and can be seen running until July 10, 1937.

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YOUNG MAN with shop qualifications as a card fitter and seven years of grinding experience, sober and steady, desires position. Willing to give demonstration of work. Can also furnish best of references from present employer. Address "Willing," care Textile Bulletin.

POSITION WANTED—Section or Fixer on Barber-Colman Automatic Spoolers and Warpers. Four years experience. Age 25. References. Willing and capable. Notify immediately if need man of this kind. Address "B-C Fixer," care Textile Bulletin.

Japanese Name Members Of International Textiles Committee

The Japanese industry has named its members of the international committee, which is to consider matters pertaining to the export of Nipponese cottons to the United States, three of them resident in Japan and two resident in the United States, as follows: Saburo Nango, Japan Cotton Trading Co., Mamahigashi Mikagecho, Mukogun, Osaka, Japan; Otokichi Shoji, Japan Cotton Spinners' Association, Osaka, Japan; Toyoji Inouye, commercial attache, The Japanese Embassy, 500 Fifth avenue, New York; and Tatsujiro Yoshida, Mitsui & Co., Ltd., 350 Fifth avenue, New York.

Names of the American division of this international committee appeared in these columns some time ago.

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PUBLIC SALE OF SILK MILL

BY VIRTUE OF THE POWER AND AUTHORITY vested in me, the undersigned J. A. Moores, as Trustee, by a certain trust deed dated the 1st day of April, 1934, and recorded in the Register's Office of Lincoln County, Tennessee, in Trust Deed Book 70, page 539, executed by the Fayetteville Silk Mills Company, I will attend ON THE PREMISES, in the old 8th Civil District of Lincoln County, Tennessee, in the town of Fayetteville, on THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1937, and at about 11:00 o'clock A. M., and offer for sale and sell for cash, free from and in bar of the right or equity of redemption, the real estate, lot, building and parcel of land of the Fayetteville Silk Mills Company, and all of the machinery erected and installed therein, of every kind, including motors, belting, wiring, connections, shafting, attachments and findings, including 60 looms, and all other equipment, a part of said Silk Mill including office furniture, etc. Said real estate and machinery and equipment will be sold as a whole, and as one plant. This mill is in first class condition, and there is an abundance of trained local help, the mill is suitable for making either silk or rayon, and labor conditions are ideal.

This the 6th day of May, 1937.

J. A. MOORES, Trustee.

Oppose Tariff Cuts

According to the president of the Lille Chamber of Commerce the Lille textile industry, and, in fact, the whole of the French textile industry, is opposed to the tariff cuts projected by the Government with the object of bringing down the cost of living. In Lille the cotton industry is encountering strong English competition. As far as the linen industry is concerned, English spinners are quoting lower prices for the finer counts, and Belgian and Czechoslovak spinners for the coarser counts, whilst the weaving branch has to meet the competition not only of Belgium and Czechoslovakia but even of Soviet Russia.

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Union Agreement By a Northern Mill

(Continued from Page 6)

govern. For the purpose of this agreement an employee shall not be entitled to seniority rights until he has been employed continuously for a period of six (6) months, and then his seniority rights shall date back to the time of hiring.

15. The union agrees that during the term of this agreement neither the union nor any of its members or agents shall cause any suspension of work nor be engaged in any strike of any kind against the employer. Likewise the employer agrees that during said time there will be no lockout of the employees.

16. It is agreed that the term "employee" or "employees" for the purpose of this agreement shall not include executives, managers, sub-managers, foremen, assistant foremen, timekeepers, watchmen, gatemen, firemen, or other plant protection employees, or persons employed on either a monthly or yearly basis.

17. If either party hereto shall in writing make request therefor not later than sixty (60) days before the expiration date of this agreement, a joint conference shall be held by the representatives of the employer and of the union for the purpose of negotiating the question as to whether a new agreement shall be entered into to take effect upon the expiration of this agreement and, if so, the terms thereof.

18. This agreement shall remain in full force and effect for the period of one (1) year from its date.

In witness whereof, the parties hereto have executed this agreement in duplicate the day and year first above written.

National Oil Products Co. Opens Cedartown Plant

(Continued From Page 5)

Spartanburg, S. C.; B. S. Rose, Greenville, S. C.; Geo. E. Glenn, Jr., and Harry P. Lloyd, Pepperell Mfg. Co., Lindale, Ga.; E. A. Fiemster and R. M. Huff, Eagle & Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga.; Robt. Smith, Jr., Fairfax Mill, Fairfax, Ala.; J. M. Caughman, Goodyear Clearwater Mills, Cedartown, Ga.

The visitors inspected every department of the plant but there is not much which can be said by way of description of the equipment. There were kiers and boilers and mixing machines, all of which were new and appeared to be of the latest design. There were rooms filled with immense storage tanks which appeared to have capacity enough to hold all the oils and compounds in the world and there was a large testing laboratory which had not yet received all of its equipment.

With its long experience, the National Oil Products Company knows the equipment which is required for the efficient manufacture of their products, and the Cedartown plant has been given the best of everything.

At 6:30 p. m. the guests were seated at long tables and served with delicious lamb barbecue and the things that go with it.

We enjoyed the opening and inspection of the Cedartown plant of the National Oil Products Company and predict for them a successful career.



Visiting The Mills

By Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky)

Summit, Miss.—Summit Textile Co.

C. A. Butterworth, president and manager, his charming wife, Mrs. Florence Butterworth, secretary and treasurer, and their son, Charlie, assistant manager, own and control this plant which they started over a year ago, and which is growing rapidly, making additional machinery constantly necessary.

Mr. Butterworth is well known in the textile field, both in the North and in the South as a textile authority, and Summit is fortunate in having him locate here. N. C. Richardson is superintendent.

Among the products manufactured here are ply-yarns, wrapping twine, fishing lines, ropes, braid, tape, woven mops, and there are a number of knitting machines making cleaner cloths.

Attractive packages are made with colored cellophane wrappers in various colors that instantly arrest the eye and interests the customer.

The demand for these various goods is beyond anything dreamed of and Mr. Butterworth is to be congratulated on his keen business foresight and advertising ability.

This is the only textile plant in Summit and the splendid payroll contributes effectively to better business.

"Aunt Becky" and Ben C. Thomas were the proud recipients of nicely wrapped packages of cleaner cloth as souvenirs of a very pleasant visit.

Meridian, Miss.—J. W. Sanders Cotton Mill No. 3

Was sorry to learn of the recent death of Mr. J. W. Sanders, president and treasurer, of Jackson, Miss. R. D. Sanders, same place, is secretary.

We found the superintendent and overseers especially friendly and received a hearty welcome. R. T. Staples, formerly of New Braunfels, Tex., is superintendent; Preston Newell, assistant superintendent; Robert B. Riddle, carder; Sherman Anders, spinner; T. H. Barrett, weaver; Chas. Newell, overseer cloth room; W. N. Southern, dyer.

On second shift, Henry Smith is carder, Clarence Gibson, spinner, and Will Ward, weaver.

A three-story brick addition to the mill, 50x100 feet,

is going up; 20 cards, 25,000 spindles and 100 looms are to be added.

The City Proper

The layout is something like Grandma's crazy patchwork quilt, "ever-which-a-way," but the result is truly artistic, and covers nine and one-half square miles.

The population is approximately 35,000. There are 120 industrial plants, 15 office buildings, one public park, 22 schools, 1 church, and city, county and Federal offices.

Cotton grows a bale to the acre without fertilizer on nearby farms, we were told. Everywhere we saw evidences of civic pride and a determined effort to have all things beautiful.

Selma, Ala.

At Selma, we found the mill silent as a "dummy," and a notice on the door said: "Closed Down Indefinitely." "Indefinitely" and "Positively" are two mighty popular words just now, and liable to be more so in the near future.

Did not get to see Superintendent P. M. Feltham, Jr., or the manager, L. A. Ward, but did see the master mechanic, C. S. Boyce, and enjoyed meeting him.

Selma is a large and beautiful town, and we hated to leave without getting better acquainted with it. The mill is unusually attractive with steel sash windows and pretty grounds.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

The Mardi Gras City—Rich in History and Romance

It was hard to realize that a life-long dream had come true and that we were in this loveliest of all Southern cities and reveling in the scenes of exquisite beauty on every hand—vivid and colorful with thousands of rare flowers, tropical plants and trees.

Canal street, one of the widest in the world, is famous for its Mardi Gras carnivals which annually brings thousands of visitors from all parts of the U. S. A., to take part in the merry-making; a time when everybody dons fanciful costumes and masks, throws dull care to the winds and makes "whoopie" to the heart's content.

Every plant and flower that we had ever seen, and thousands new and unheard of are growing on the streets in New Orleans and on spacious lawns around mansions that reflect the glory of bygone days.

Mississippi River, hemmed in by high thick walls or levees, laboriously built for protection from floods, glides lazily on to the broad bosom of the Atlantic.

Metairie Cemetery

The cemeteries are so beautiful—all so restful that the thought of death holds no terrors. Very few people are buried in the ground; they are placed in lovely marble vaults, some of which represent a fortune, and names of the deceased are on the bronze doors. Metairie Cemetery alone is worth a trip to New Orleans; it surely must be the most beautiful "City of the Dead" in all the world. Here, too, one finds interesting history. Inside the high arched entrance, the statue of Albert Sidney Johnston stands high above the great tomb in which Tennessee soldiers and General Beauregard are buried.

The Docks

One of the most interesting sights is watching the great freight ships unload at the docks. One of the freight agents told us that 98,000 cases of pineapple from Honolulu were being unloaded. We watched great cranes lifting heavy boxes, placing them neatly on trucks on the platform. Hundreds of automobiles were there ready for shipment to London—all with the steering wheel on the right! There was all kinds of freight coming in and going out.

At another point beautiful palace ships, such as The Capitol, snow white and magnificently decorated, lay at anchor, or sailed out on cruises with a crowd on pleasure bent. New Orleans is a lovely, dreamy city—no one seems to hurry or worry—they just take things easy and enjoy everything. We spent a delightful week-end there.

Audon Park a Lovely Place With Many Attractions

Audubon, American ornithologist, worked here; the park is named for him. His statue is in the park. There are more than 250 acres in this place, every foot of it perfectly planned and breath-takingly beautiful with thousands of flowers, winding walks, grand old trees, velvety grass, cozy seats in restful nooks, wading pools, swimming pools, tennis courts, baseball grounds, picnic tables, riding horses, children's playgrounds and everything that the heart can wish.

There is a wonderful zoo, a bird sanctuary containing the greatest assortment we have ever seen and some of the strangest. There are turtles large enough to ride on, and they are perfectly tame and will beg for attention.

S. Odenheimer, President of Lane Cotton Mills, Contributed Aquarium and Sea Lion Pool

On every side one is confronted with concrete evidence of civic pride and unselfish devotion to public welfare and pleasure. Audubon Park is where so many people have contributed generously to lasting benefits that are monuments to their love for humanity.

But no one has contributed more generously than S. Odenheimer, president of Lane Cotton Mill, who donated the aquarium and sea-lion pool—both magnificent marble

structures and representing thousands of dollars, and enjoyed by thousands of people daily.

Though it was raining, we did manage to get a picture of the sea-lion pool between showers. Sea lions, one of various large-eared seals, are the most graceful things



Odenheimer Sea Lion Pool, in Audubon Park

imaginable when they frolic in the water. We could hardly leave them.

The aquarium, with its glass walls, behind which many kinds of fish have their own separate apartments, "with bath," is certainly an interesting and entrancing place, with the fish proudly showing off in the clear sparkling water. We were fortunate to be there at feeding time, and were held spell-bound over the antics of the different species.

One could go on and on, telling of the wonderful sights in this grand old Southern city by the sea, but we must leave space for a few things about the only cotton mill here.

Lane Cotton Mill—Over Fifty Years Old

This is such a pretty mill and surroundings—gorgeous flowers and vines of rare beauty climbing the walls and on trellises over walkways. Here is where the beauty-loving heart of Mr. Odenheimer has full play, and the result is truly picturesque.

The mill is equipped with modern machinery, the product being high grade denims, ticking and coverts. Superintendent Wm. C. Ryckman is a genial whole-souled gentleman, and it is easy to see that the operatives esteem him highly.

Visitors to the Textile Exposition

Messrs. Ryckman and Freyhan Odenheimer, secretary of Lane Mill, attended the Textile Exposition in Greenville, S. C., where the writer had the pleasure of meeting them. They made the return trip by plane, leaving Spartanburg at 6:30 p. m., and at 10:00—three and a half hours later, landed in New Orleans. Some people sure are "fast!"

One of the most delightful incidents of these weeks of travel was the meeting with President S. Odenheimer and the warm welcome he and all the officials extended us. We don't wonder that operatives *stay there*—in some instances from 25 to over 50 years. There's a mighty big reason here for loyal service, and in a few words will tell a few things we learned—some of them very unusual.

The Recreation Building

This building joins the office, just a few feet from the mill. On the first floor, there is a large swimming pool with dressing rooms for both sexes, and it is one of the nicest we have seen.

There's a well-furnished First Aid room, and a large lounging room on the second floor. There's a lovely fountain playing over colored lights, pictures on the walls, a nice piano, tables and seats for around 200 people, who congregate here for lunch—about 600 daily.

Chocolate, Coffee and Ice Cream Free To All!

Now, here is one big reason for loyalty—and one of the most unusual things we've seen attempted by any manufacturer. Operatives are served coffee, chocolate and ice cream, *free*, through the generosity of the Messrs. Odenheimer, who are certainly and sincerely interested in their employees. This has been going on for years, and is such an "every-day" occurrence that Mr. Ryckman just "happened" to think of showing us this place at the lunch hour. And did we get an eye full!

Miss Theresa Hackney, who is in charge of this room, has a competent set of help and a well equipped kitchen and stock-room. It takes 20 gallons of chocolate, 30 gallons of coffee and 40 gallons of ice cream daily, and not quite so much for the night line.

"Poor-boy" Sandwiches

"Give me a 'poor boy' and coffee," some one may order. The "poor boy" is a small loaf of bread baked hollow, and filled with savory meat and vegetables, slaw, etc., and is a whole meal, for *five cents*. These are made and sold by Leon Perrin, formerly a mill operative, who, because he gives good value for money received, is allowed the privilege of furnishing these sandwiches to all who want them.

Many of the operatives bring lunch from home, and just order coffee, chocolate or ice cream as an accompaniment, and sit at the table in comfort while they eat and visit together.

Miss Hackney, the lady in charge, formerly worked in the mill, and Mr. Odenheimer, who believes in promoting his own, recognized her ability and promoted her. She took first aid training and is also first aid nurse, so popular that no doubt fingers get scratched or maybe cut purposely sometimes. She is a charming young lady.

Some of the Faithful Employees

It was simply thrilling to talk with some of the people who work here. Miss Josephine Curtis said to me: "I've been working here 30 years; Mr. Odenheimer treats us nice and the mill is a big part of my life and living."

Miss Hazel Welch said: "I have been here 27 years and am sure there is no better place to work."

Mrs. Jewel McCoy proudly told of her 35 years of service and spoke highly of the officials and overseers.

Miss Joanna Falls, sprightly lady with bright sparkling eyes, motioned me away from Mr. Ryckman and whispered: "I have worked here over 50 years, and was no baby when I started—but don't tell my age, for they might think I should resign, and that would just about kill me, for I do love my job!" Mr. Ryckman says she works every day, too, and is a good producer.

A God-Daughter of Jefferson Davis

Miss Winnie Davis Berthelote, charming lady in the office, and formerly an operative in the mill, was the last person born in the old Jefferson Davis home, and Jefferson Davis was her god-father. She has his old scrap book, Confederate seal, and other valuable relics that formerly belonged to him. Miss Winnie is another proof that Mr. Odenheimer "knows how to pick them," and it goes without saying that right and left, at park and mill, he is building for himself monuments of loving deeds that will long live in the hearts of those who have been blessed with his friendship.

The writer hopes to visit Mr. Odenheimer again and hopes to get his picture for the next write-up of Lane Cotton Mills.

Officials and Overseers

S. Odenheimer, president; Freyhan Odenheimer, genial son of the president, is secretary; Wm. C. Ryckman, general superintendent; A. A. Howard and C. M. Garriss, overseers carding; J. R. Cannon, overseer spinning; Edwin Stoltz, overseer warping and slashing; Raymond Fonti and F. R. Smith, overseers weaving; Henry Lawrence, overseer cloth room.

Fancy Yarns

(Continued from Page 3)

produced from different types of rayon, say viscose staple fibre rayon, as a covering on one or two acetate filament ground yarns, and dyed, gives some highly attractive color schemes and subdued tone effects.

Knickerbocker Yarn

There is no diminution in the use of Knickerbocker yarns. Summer coats for ladies have been given their chief attraction by the multi-colored neps now used. Though known under different appellations they all consist of single woolen yarns to which colored neps have been added during carding. These small balls of brightly colored and tightly rolled short fibres can be made from voils or any other short fibers, and they are dyed bright shades so as to be attractive as they stand out from the cloth. The method in common practice for adding neps in carding is by the knapping machine. This consists of a long feed sheet, a pair of feed rollers and a licker-in or brush carried over the condensing part of the card. The neps are weighed out and spread evenly on the feed sheet; the weight added depends on the effect required. In spinning the best results are obtained by using a high spindle speed, a slow rate of delivery and carriage drag. They produce a lean yarn on which the neps or knops stand out prominently.

In a recent article an English writer said, "It is only two or three years ago that a well-known writer said that in men's wear there did not appear to be any call for fancy or effect threads, but already there is a great field opened up, and during the last few days I have seen fancy threads in shirtings, overcoatings, worsted suitings and pull overs. These worsted suitings are attractive, unobtrusive, yet give just that difference which stamps the cloth and the style as being absolutely new."

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For Equipment, Parts, Material, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

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ACME STEEL CO., THE, 2840 Archer Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sou. Sales Offices: Georgia—Atlanta, Acme Steel Co. of Ga., Inc., 603 Stewart Ave.; F. H. Webb, Mgr., 1281 Oxford Rd., N.E.; W. H. Duane, 1196 Virginia Ave., N.E. North Carolina—Charlotte, F. G. German, 1617 Beverly Drive. South Carolina—Greenville, G. R. Easley, 107 Manly St. Tennessee—Signal Mountain, W. G. Polley, 802 James Blvd. Florida—Orlando, R. N. Sillars, 605 E. Gore Ave.

AKRON BELTING CO., Akron, O. Sou. Branches, 209 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; 905 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; 20 Adams Ave., Memphis, Tenn.

ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO., Milwaukee, Wis. Sou. Sales Offices: Atlanta, Ga., Healey Bldg., Berrien Moore, Mgr.; Baltimore, Md., Lexington Bldg., A. T. Jacobson, Mgr.; Birmingham, Ala., Webb Crawford Bldg., John J. Greagan, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., Johnston Bldg., William Parker, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., Tennessee Electric Power Bldg., D. S. Kerr, Mgr.; Cincinnati, O., First National Bank Bldg., W. G. May, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., Santa Fe Bldg., E. W. Burbank, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., Shell Bldg., K. P. Ribble, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., Canal Bank Bldg., F. W. Stevens, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., Electric Bldg., C. L. Crosby, Mgr.; St. Louis, Mo., Railway Exchange Bldg., C. L. Orth, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., Frost National Bank Bldg., Earl R. Hurry, Mgr.; Tampa, Fla., 415 Hampton St., H. C. Planagan, Mgr.; Tulsa, Okla., 18 North Guthrie St., D. M. McCargar, Mgr.; Washington, D. C., Southern Bldg., H. C. Hood, Mgr.

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AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORP., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 822 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.; Paul Haddock, Sou. Mgr.

AMERICAN ENKA CORP., 271 Church St., New York City. Sou. Rep., R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

AMERICAN MOISTENING CO., Providence, R. I. Southern plant, Charlotte, N. C.

AMERICAN PAPER TUBE CO., Woonsocket, R. I. Sou. Rep., Ernest F. Culbreath, P. O. Box 11, Charlotte, N. C.

ARMSTRONG CORK PRODUCTS CO. (Textile Division), Lancaster, Pa. Sou. Office, 33 Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C. T. L. Hill.

ARNOLD, HOFFMAN & CO., Inc., Providence, R. I. Frank W. Johnson, Sou. Mgr., Box 1268, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Robert E. Buck, Box 904, Greenville, S. C.; Harold T. Buck, 1615 12th St., Columbus, Ga.; W. Chester Cobb, Hotel Russell Erskine, Huntsville, Ala.

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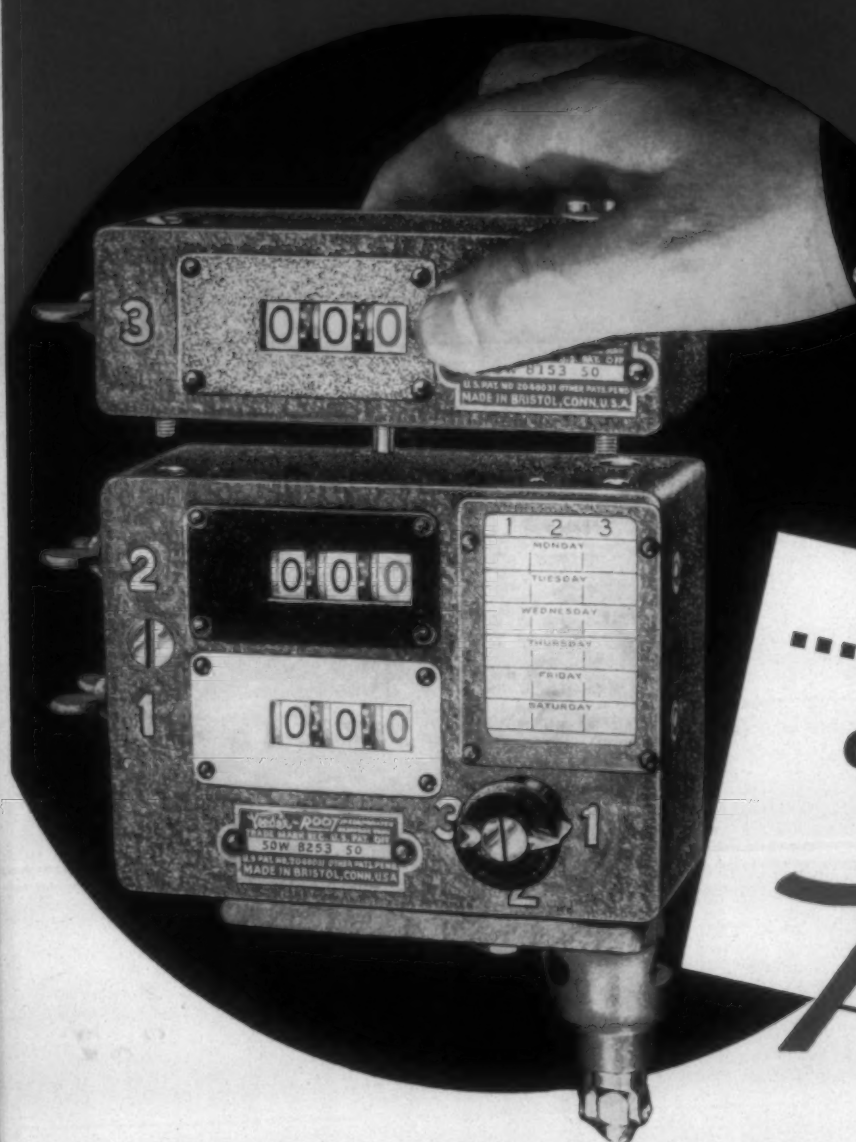
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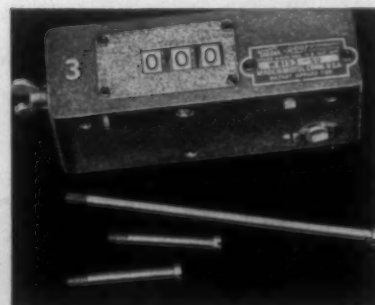
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